Chicago Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Jesse O. Norton Confirmed as District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, Nominated as his Successor.

REMOVAL OF HON. JOHN DEFREES, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Gen. Steadman Appointed in his Place.

REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JEFF. DAVIS CASE.

CONGRESS.

Passage of the Nebraska Admission Bill by both Houses.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS ON THE MEMPHIS RIOT REPORT.

Bill Passed to Provide for Increased Revenue from Imported Wool.

Case of the Tennessee Senator, Patterson Discussed in both Houses.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Later South American News.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD PROPERTY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Jesse O. Norton to be District Attorney of Illinois District.

REJECTED.

The nomination of Jonathan C. Stone, Postmaster at Fairfield, Iowa, was rejected.

RESIGNATION AND NOMINATION.

Hon. James Harlan tendered the resignation of the Secretaryship of the Interior, to take effect on the 1st of September. The President has nominated, and it is understood to the Senate, for the vacancy thus occasioned, ex-Senator O. H. Browning, of Illinois. The nomination will probably be confirmed before morning.

REMOVAL.

The President has removed Superintendent Defrees, of the Government Printing Office, and appointed in his place General Geo. H. Steadman, late of the 204th Pennsylvania regiment, and brother to the Senator. The Senate took a recess to-day. At the Friday session the nomination passed the Senate, and was confirmed in executive session.

JUDGE APPOINTED.

Senator Clark has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Claims. He will succeed to the seat in the Senate, and Mr. Foote, our ex-minister to Switzerland, will probably succeed him.

The Judiciary Committee of Congress have had under consideration, during the past week, the case of Andrew Davis in reference to the pardon of Jefferson Davis, and the conditions or acts on which he was released on bail. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Trumbull, Howard, Henderson, Poland, Williams, Davis and Doolittle, have come to the conclusion that Davis has violated the conditions of his release on bail, and have reported to the Senate that in their opinion the bail should be declared forfeited. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says it is the intention of a minority of the committee to present a separate report, and that Senator Doolittle will be the author of it. The majority report, it is believed, will be presented to-day.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says it has information of a private character that the payment of Maximilian's army in Mexico is to be made in part by the transfer of the Mexican custom houses to the European powers. The same paper says that the Mexican Minister at Washington has received no official information of the proposed transfer.

The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated an order to all officers of the regular army who are accountable for the receiving, disbursing or safe keeping of the public funds, that they will deposit them only with the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or special depositaries designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An officer writing to the President's Secretary from Columbia, South Carolina, says: "The people there is good. Decidedly among the people there, both whites and blacks, and it is evident that before the crops are gathered there will be a great deal of suffering in the back part of the district."

DESERTER PARDONED BY PRESIDENT.

The intervention here the case of Johny Farmer, deserter (dead) from Co. belonged, claims that he was a Private, and Co. Regiment in the war. He enlisted from the Dominion Commission that he accepted the office of Judge under the Confederate Government, and that he was compelled to do so by the threats of citizens. That when he took the oath of office he distinctly declared that he would not consider himself bound by it, and that he would not be a citizen. That he had never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but had constantly refused to do so. Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes, and by unanimous vote, the Senate now being counted.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of Spanish Steamers at Rio De Janeiro—Prof Agassiz—Markets—War Items.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 21.

The Spanish steamers have arrived from Callao. The markets are dull.

Yellow fever and bad luck by the steamer Agassiz.

Meat markets—Four thicker. Coffee dull. Sugar firm. Freights nominal at 25 cents.

The Spanish steamers have left for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The departure of the allied squadron for the Paraguay rivers is delayed by the non-arrival of the Parana squadron from the river.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting on Cholera—The Portland Bonds Fund—The Rose Bush Swindlers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Several cases and four deaths by cholera in this city are reported this morning. The Board of Health will meet this afternoon to consider what steps are necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Board of Health met this afternoon, but no action was taken in the matter.

The Portland bonds are entertained that the Supreme Court will decide that the old notes must be paid by the city, and that the old ones will be redeemed in the new issue of seven-thirties.

The Rose Bush swindlers are themselves, the parties who have been victimized by them.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Decision Reached by the Supreme Court for Trial by Habeas Corpus.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.

The Supreme Court has decided that the constitution of the State gives the right of trial by habeas corpus in the case of Booth, and that the Court has the power to discharge him from custody. The decision was rendered this morning, and Booth was released from custody.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can find good board and a pleasant room, with gas and bath, at a moderate price, at 27 Lake street.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board at No. 57 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms, with or without board, to rent, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with board, for two gentlemen, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with board, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with board, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—At 56 Lake street, rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find board at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—A few rooms for gentlemen and their wives, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Rooms, with board, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Rooms, with board, at 56 Lake street.

BOARDING—Rooms, with board

THE MEMPHIS MASSACRE.

Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

CROP REPORTS.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Letter.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Chicago Tribune.

CROP REPORTS.

Prospects Generally Considered by the Crop Statistician in the Several States.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Crops of wheat and rye are harvested, and the yield is generally good. Oats are heavy, and will be above the average. Corn is backward, but promises well. Potatoes are rotting in some localities, and the yield will be below the average. Tobacco is doing well. Cotton is suffering from excessive rains, and the yield will be below the average. Sugar-cane is doing well. Rice is suffering from excessive rains. Grapes promise a large yield. Fruit is generally good. Hay is harvested, and the yield is above the average. The weather is very warm; no rain since yesterday. Reports from the Southern States indicate that picking cotton commenced in the middle of July. Rain is needed in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Rain will be needed in South Carolina and North Carolina within a week. Reports from the Western States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, and Montana within a week. Reports from the Pacific States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in California within a week. Reports from the Middle States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey within a week. Reports from the New England States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut within a week. Reports from the Lake States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa within a week. Reports from the Ohio Valley States indicate that corn is doing well, and that the yield will be above the average. Rain is needed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia within a week.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Cincinnati Tragedy—Examination in the Police Court—Statements of Witnesses—Testimony of Three Additional Witnesses.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.)

At 10 o'clock this morning, in the Police Court, John C. Healy, charged with the murder of James F. Corry, was arraigned before Judge Dickinson for examination. The court room was very large, but the greater part of the audience was composed of ladies. Mr. Corry was present with the evidences, Judge Dickinson, Mr. Key and himself only, were present on the part of the defendant. Mr. Healy declined to make the usual statement.

Mr. Key stated that he had been employed by the friends of young Corry to assist in the prosecution of the case, and that he had been consulted only by the friends of the defendant, but on the request of friendship he would be present.

The Prince Counsel took part in the proceedings this morning. Early in the day he received mail and charged, and the time for the examination was fixed at 2 o'clock. This morning, Festival Hall was packed, especially with ladies, and the crowd in the street was very large. Mr. Healy's wife, his mother-in-law, and his sister were present. Mrs. Healy's wife, Mrs. Corry, and Mrs. Corry's children were also present. Mrs. Corry was very much overcome, and was frequently assisted from the room. Mrs. Healy

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SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

THE GREAT EXECUTION.

Slaughter of Chase, the Convict Murderer—The Crime and its Punishment.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER—HIS PHOTOGRAPHY—LAST HOURS.

The Execution.

George P. Chase, the murderer of Joseph P. Cook, the victim of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the county jail of this County yesterday, at 1 o'clock.

From the time that he inserted the knife in the heart of his victim, to the moment of his execution, Chase had been a prisoner, and during that time he had undergone a great deal of suffering. He was not, however, deserving of sympathy for the very just punishment he has received, and he died as he lived, a cool, determined, dispassionate human being, who had no fear of death, and who could not be persuaded to even manifest much anxiety about it.

After the jury had rendered their verdict, on the 4th of May, Chase was conducted from the court-room to the jail, and from that time forward it was necessary to confine him in one of the cells, where he remained constantly, with the exception of a few minutes each day, when he was taken out for exercise.

THE CELL AND ITS OCCUPANT.

At the termination of the session of the court, Sheriff Reid took charge of the prisoner, and conducted him to a cell in the jail, where he was kept under the strictest surveillance. Chase was not ironed, but a guard was placed in the cell with him, and he was not allowed to be out of his sight for a moment. Chase was very restless during the first few days of his confinement, and frequently expressed a desire to be taken out into the yard, but this privilege was denied him, and he was compelled to remain in his cell. He was very much dissatisfied with the verdict rendered by the jury, and frequently declared that he was not guilty of murder in the first degree, but that he was willing to be convicted of manslaughter. He was also very much dissatisfied with the manner in which his counsel conducted his defense, and frequently declared that he would have managed his case differently had he been allowed to do so. He was very much opposed to the plea of insanity, and declared that he was not insane, but that he was perfectly sane when he committed the murder. He was also very much opposed to the idea of his counsel asking for a new trial, declaring that he would rather be executed than to be confined in the penitentiary for life. He was very much afraid that his counsel would succeed in obtaining a new trial, and frequently expressed a fear that he would be pardoned by the Governor, and thus escape the punishment which he so richly deserved.

THE CAP AND HOOD.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the cap was drawn over Chase's face and fastened about his neck, and the rope was then adjusted to the prisoner's neck. Then Sheriff Reid stepped to one side and took hold of the lever, and with his powerful arm—

Down, you rope. Snap! Chase was dead.

THE SUSPENSION.

When the prisoner was first placed upon the trap he was very much agitated, but when the cap was drawn over his face he became perfectly calm, and remained so until the last moment. He stood upon the trap with his arms folded across his breast, and his head bowed down, and when he was pinioned he made no resistance, but submitted to the operation with perfect indifference. He was then asked if he had anything to say, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any request to make, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any message to send to his friends, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any statement to make, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any prayer to offer, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any confession to make, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last words to say, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last request to make, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last message to send to his friends, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last statement to make, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last prayer to offer, and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he had any last